Some, however, such as the Voles, are aquatic; others, *e.g.* the Squirrels, are arboreal, and there are " flying " Rodents exemplified by the genus *A-nomcdurus.* Their range of habitat is in fact as wide as that of any other Order of mammals, and wider than that of, most.

FIG. 231.—Side view of skull of Cape Jumping Hare *(Pedetes caper),* x f, *ASt* Alisphenoid ; *JSx.O,* exoccipital; *Fr>* frontal; X, lachrymal; *Ma,* molar; Jfcfas, maxilla; JVa, nasal; O/S, orbito-

The most distinct anatomical characteristic of the Bodents concerns the teeth. They are without exception entirely deprived of canines. Thus there is a long diasteina between the incisors and the molars. Another peculiarity is, that in many cases the dentition is absolutely monophyodont. In such forms as the Muridae there seems to be no milk dentition at alL In that family there are only three molars; but in other types where there are four, five, or six molars, the first one, two, or three, as the case may be, have milk predecessors, and may thus be termed premolars. This has been definitely proved to be the case in the common Habbit, which has the unusually large number of six grinding teeth in each half of the upper jaw when adult. The first three of these have milk forerunners. On the other hand the existence of four molars does not apparently always argue that the first is a premolar; for Sir W. Flower found that in *Hydrochoeriix?-* none of the teeth had any forerunners, at any rate so far as could be detected from the examination of a very young animal. The Rabbit appears to be also exceptional, in that the second incisor of the upper jaw and the incisor of the lower jaw have milk forerunners. In any case the tendency towards moiiophyodontism is peculiarly well-marked in this group of mammals.

The incisors of Rodents are as a rule in each jaw a single pair of long and strong teeth, which grow from persistent pulps, and

[1] *Proc. ZooL Soc,* 1884, p. 252.